The Pyongyang Times

No. 39 (623) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1976 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Women's Union of Democratic Cambodia after receiving them

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Manea Manescu**, Premier of the Government of the RSR, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the liberation of Romania, the auspicious national holiday of the Romanian people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent messages to **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; **Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq; **Didier Ratsiraka**, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Somali Democratic Republic; Major **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; Lieutenant Colonel **Ibrahim Muhammed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic; Brigadier General **Teferi Benti**, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Prime Minister of Socialist Ethiopia; **Manuel Pinto Da Costa**, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and **Lars Werner**, Chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden, in reply to their messages of greetings and telegrams sent on the occasion of the month of anti-US joint struggle and the 23rd anniversary of the victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Todor Zhivkov** in reply to his message of greetings on the latter's reelection as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, received a message from Comrade **Erich Honecker** in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Francisco Morales Bermudez Ceruti**, President of the Republic of Peru, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the independence day of Peru.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Benjamin Henry Sheares**, President of the Republic of Singapore, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of Singapore.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Basos Risarides**, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, expressing solidarity with the struggle of our people against the US imperialists' new war provocation rackets.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received a message from **the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party** in reply to its message of greetings sent on the 85th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, the predecessor of the BCP.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the Central Committee of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus** on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives WUDC Delegation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 23 received the delegation of the Women's Union of Democratic Cambodia.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Leng Sei, Deputy to the People's Congress of Democratic Cambodia, Member of the Phnom Penh Municipal Committee of the WUDC and Director of the Phnom Penh April 17 Hospital.

Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and personage concerned Li Su Wol were present there.

Also on hand was Sim Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Cambodia to the DPRK.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gifts to IRP Prime Minister

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent gifts to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

A meeting for conveying the gifts sent by the great leader to the IRP Prime Minister was held on August 15, according to a report from Islamabad.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the IRP, were put up with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall.

The ambassador of our country to Pakistan courteously conveyed the great leader's gifts to the IRP Prime Minister.

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid, Minister of Food and Agriculture, spoke at the meeting.

He expressed deep thanks for the gifts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

He said:

The Korean people have achieved tremendous successes in all fields, political, economic and cultural, under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

This is attributable entirely to the outstanding leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

In particular, this is a great fruition of the Juche idea founded by him.

We should learn from the Juche idea founded by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

I am convinced that the relations between our two countries will develop more excellently in the future.

Our ambassador spoke next.

When the speech was over, the attendants of the meeting burst into enthusiastic cheers and applause shouting slogans about Pakistan-Korea friendship.

(KCNA)

Korean Question Must Be Settled by Koreans Themselves without Any Outside Interference

DPRK SPA Standing Committee's Letter to Parliaments and Governments of Various Countries of the World Finds Hearty Response from Many Countries

Foreign Minister of Republic of Upper Volta

A letter came to Foreign Minister Ho Dam from Kabore Alfred, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Upper Volta, expressing support to the March 4 letter sent by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Parliaments and governments of all countries in connection with the tense situation created in our country.

The letter said:

I am happy to inform you that I received from your embassy in Upper Volta the letter of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly sent to the Parliaments and governments of all countries to give information concerning the situation created on the Korean peninsula.

As you know, Upper Volta is a peaceful country which from the beginning opposed the existence of a foreign military base in its land. Upper Volta, therefore, fully understands the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Korean question.

Upper Volta considers that the Korean question must be settled by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference.

Upper Volta also considers that the large stockpiling of sophisticated weapons in that region endangers the good opportunities of dialogue between the two parts of Korea.

Hoping for the early realisation of the reunification of your people, I take this opportunity to express high considerations once again to you.

Chairman of Parliament of Republic of Botswana

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a letter from A. Rock, Chairman of the Parliament of the Republic of Botswana, in reply to the March 4 letter of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The reply said:

I express thanks to you for informing me of the situation of the Korean peninsula in the letter dated March 4, 1976, sent to the Parliaments and governments of all countries.

The stand of the Botswana government on the Korean question is well known.

Our government has long expressed support to the principle of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Our government considers that this spirit will make the Korean people freely exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. To attain this goal, it is necessary to remove such obstacles as the "UN Command".

I express thanks once again to you for informing me of the Korean situation.

"The United States Must Withdraw Immediately All Its Military Bases and Aggression Troops from South Korea and Renounce at Once 'Two Koreas' Plot"

Governments of Many Countries Issue Statements Supporting DPRK Government's August 5 Statement

Governments of many countries made public statements in support of the DPRK government statement issued on August 5 in connection with the fact that the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are going over to adventurous manoeuvres for directly kindling the blasting fuse of war, having completed the preparations for a war.

Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic made public a statement in support of the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated August 5, according to a report.

The statement reads:

The US imperialists and their stooges are illegally introducing into south Korea modern weapons including large quantities of nuclear weapons and other weapons of destruction and running riot in the manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea, while largely reinforcing their aggressive troops in south Korea for this purpose.

Frequently staging large-scale joint military exercises with the south Korean puppets in the area along the Military Demarcation Line, the US imperialists are ceaselessly perpetrating acts of military provocation and keeping the puppet army on a round-the-clock "alert for action". At the same time the US imperialists and their stooges are openly raising outcries over the so-called "threat of southward aggression".

All these moves are a grave threat to peace in Korea, Asia and the world and a grave challenge to the world opinion demanding the implementation of the just resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic firmly support the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demanding that the US imperialists and their stooges immediately discontinue the new military provocations and manoeuvres to start a new war against Korea, dissolve the "UN Command" in south Korea, withdraw the US imperialist aggression troops and take away at once the supplies and lethal weapons including the nuclear weapons.

The United States must withdraw immediately all its military bases and aggression troops from south Korea, give up the scheme to maintain south Korea as its aggressive base and colony, stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and renounce at once the "two Koreas" plot aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea.

The Government of the LPDR clarifies once again its stand to continue to firmly support the reasonable policies of the DPRK for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference of outside forces.

The Government of the LPDR and the Lao people, as a brother and comrade-in-arms fighting against the imperialists headed by the US imperialists and for independence, democracy and socialism will stand firm on the side of the Government of the DPRK and the fraternal Korean people against the US imperialists and their stooges and for the reunification of the country, and positively support their struggle till the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will have been achieved.

Cuban Revolutionary Government

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba issued on August 19 a statement supporting the August 5 DPRK government statement according to a report from Havana.

The statement says:

US imperialism, the deadly enemy of the struggle of the world people for liberation, peace and security, despite the total defeat it sustained in the war of aggression against the Indochinese peoples and its historic lesson, is persistently blocking the realization of the just desire of the Korean people for national reunification and using the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for this.

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba calls upon the governments and peoples of the non-aligned countries and all other countries of the world to direct deep attention to the new adventurous and belligerent manoeuvres of US imperialism running wild to start a new war in the Korean peninsula.

And the Revolutionary Government and people of Cuba reaffirm their unconditional and militant support to the just stand of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and demand the withdrawal of the US troops stationed in south Korea to keep the artificial partition of Korea and maintain the corrupt and reactionary puppet regime.

We believe that the Korean people who enjoy the invariable support of Cuba and other socialist countries, the non-aligned movement and the progressive people will frustrate all the obstructionist manoeuvres and aggressive attempts of US imperialism and realize the ardent desire, to reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis without interference of outside forces.

Spokesman of Government of Syrian Arab Republic

A spokesman of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic made public a statement on the 15th in support of the DPRK government statement issued on August 5.

The statement says:

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is following with apprehensions the tension created along the Military Demarcation Line in Korea owing to the provocative moves perpetrated by the south Korean authorities with the support of outside forces.

The provocative moves of the south Korean authorities have reached a very dangerous stage because they are attended with the reinforcement of the armed forces and shipment of sophisticated weapons into south Korea from military bases of neighbour countries.

The Government of the SAR expresses full support once again to the efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunifying Korea in a peaceful way without any outside interference.

It supports the stand of the DPRK Government to create an atmosphere for enabling the Korean people themselves to have open-hearted discussions of the reunification question on the principle of national self-determination after pulling out all the foreign troops from south Korea and removing the pressure and interference of foreign troops.

(KCNA)

5 More UN Member States Join Co-sponsors of Draft Resolution "On Removing the Danger of War and Maintaining and Consolidating Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea"

Cuba and Equatorial Guinea on August 17 and Tanzania, Libya and Democratic Cambodia on August 19 joined the co-sponsors of the draft resolution "On Removing the Danger of War and Maintaining and Consolidating Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" jointly tabled by many UN member states with the approach of the 31st Session of the UN General Assembly, according to a report from New York.

This brought the number of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution to 31.

(KCNA)

Immortal Traces

The Juche-based Revolutionary Line

Chialun was no more than an ordinary farm village. Weeding in dry and paddy-fields was in full swing. It was in June 1930. There was a strong undercurrent of the revolution.

Earlier, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was released from Kirin Prison, with a fresh plan worked out for the Korean revolution. The hard life in prison weakened his health, but without taking a rest to recover he moved the centre of his revolutionary activities to Chialun district, where he worked energetically to step up the preparation for a historic Chialun meeting.

The surveillance of the enemy became even more strict after the May 30 Uprising staged by sectarian-flunkeys. In daytime the great leader joined the peasants in weeding fields and grasped how matters stood with the revolutionary organizations and how they were carrying on revolutionary activities, and took appropriate measures. At night he wrote with great care, under the flickering light, for the revolutionary Juche-based line to be proposed at the meeting.

The great leader thus mapped out a great programme of the Korean revolution that furnished, under the glare of the Juche idea, solutions for all the questions raised by the times and history, and he called a historic Chialun meeting on June 30, 1930.

The meeting lasted three days, attended by the leading members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League from different parts.

The meeting room was not spacious enough and was poorly lighted at that. But, it was a scene of deep emotions the attendants felt like all other Koreans, as they met Comrade Kim Il Sung they longed for so eagerly and held him in high esteem as a great leader, for the first time in thousands of years of history. And it was pervaded with the determination of Korea to fight to free the three thousand-ri land from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. It was symbolic of a future Korea which undoubtedly would shine with victory and glory.

At the meeting the great leader made an overall review of the national liberation movement and communist movement in our country and made public the Juche-based line and policy for the Korean revolution.

He, first of all, made a scientific analysis of the basic tasks of our revolution and the socio-class relations in our country and, on this basis, made it clear that the nature of the Korean revolution at that stage was anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and democratic.

More, he clearly defined the targets of our revolution, its motive force, its immediate tasks and ultimate goal.

At the meeting the great leader also advanced the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle—the Juche-oriented revolutionary line which creatively developed the revolutionary theory of working class on the armed struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proposes the Juche-oriented line of the Korean revolution at the Chialun Meeting

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke in the following vein:

Our immediate aim is to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and attain the liberation and independence of Korea. But the Japanese imperialists, the target of our struggle, are like burglars armed to the teeth. They will not withdraw of their own accord. Who, then, should recover Korea's independence? It is absolutely impossible to achieve it by depending on foreign aid.

The only way for us Koreans is to fight and defeat the Japanese imperialists by our own strength. To do this, we must wage armed struggle.

In putting forward the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader detailed concrete ways to carry out the line, such as the training of core elements in the armed struggle, the creation of a mass base and the accumulation of military experience.

Particularly, he proposed the formation of a Korean Revolutionary Army, a political and paramilitary organization, in preparation for the armed struggle.

And then, the great leader advanced the line of building an anti-Japanese national united front—which meant organizing and mobilizing all patriotic anti-Japanese forces among the Korean people, on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class.

Saying that the Korean revolution could never be accomplished by relying on the strength of a few Communists alone, the great leader said that for victory of the revolution it was necessary to firmly build up the main force of the revolution and, at the same time, closely rally all the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal forces interested in the revolution around the fighting ranks against Japanese imperialism.

At the meeting the great leader also set forth the policy of founding a revolutionary Party of the working class in our country.

Pointing out that it was essential to make thorough organizational and ideological preparations for founding a revolutionary Party, he specified the tasks to this end.

In conclusion, the great leader taught that it was necessary to closely combine and simultaneously promote the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front and the preparatory work for founding a party, with both of these centred around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The respected and beloved leader advanced the great line and policy on the unshakable Juche-based stand that the master of the Korean revolution is the Korean people and the Korean revolution should be carried out to the end by the Korean people themselves on their own responsibility. Faces of all the attendants who accepted his line and policy were lit up with the fervent zeal mingled with boundless emotion, joy, self-confidence and conviction.

The Korean revolution which had gone through ordeals and turns and twists, had been at a loss which course to take, and had repeated the failure and sacrifice for a long time, had for the first time its own correctest guiding idea, theory and method and was now able to advance vigorously along the road to victory and glory illuminated by the great leader.

The Juche-based revolutionary line put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historic Chialun meeting, indeed, was a beacon of revolution and torchlight of the struggle which would lead the Korean people to dispel the dark clouds that hung low over their country and build a new bright world.

Li Chang Gu

Our Rural Banking System, Contributor to Solution of Rural Question (1)

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the proper use of banking facilities in the revolution and construction in the whole course of guiding the Korean revolution.

He fathered a unique idea of how to solve the banking problem as far back as in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and this constituted the historical roots of the banking policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. And at each stage of the development of revolution that followed the liberation of our country, he showed the most correct orientation and ways and means for the development of financial business, and gave well-advised guidance to this end.

The great leader brilliantly embodied his immortal Juche idea in the setting up of banking machinery and saw to it that all the predatory financial agencies owned by the Japanese imperialists and traitors to the nation were nationalized in a shortest possible time soon after liberation, that a national banking system was established on an independent and democratic basis and that this system would serve the revolution and construction efficiently.

He directed special attention to the peasant and agricultural questions. This was evidenced in the care with which he made banks render full service to the solution of the rural question. Great success was achieved in the solution of that problem.

On the basis of a deep analysis of the situation and financial affairs in our countryside in the post-liberation days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed a Juche-oriented policy that called for setting up the peasants' bank, a cooperative credit organ in the hands of peasants, and gave wise guidance to the work of organizing it.

The matters that stood with our rural economy in the immediate post-liberation days made it urgent to establish a new rural banking system subsequent to the earliest readjustment of the predatory one that served Japanese imperialism.

The agrarian reform was successfully carried out under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in March 1946. In consequence, the economic foothold of the reactionary forces that had long been rooted in our countryside was demolished, the peasants were freed from the feudal exploitation and shackles once and for all and a broad way was opened for quick growth of the productive force of agriculture.

Things, however, did not present a bright picture. The overwhelming majority of peasants had in the past been so harshly exploited and oppressed by the Japanese imperialists and the landlords that they had no money enough to buy oxen and other domestic animals and plows, nor did they have houses worth mentioning, even food and seed grains. The rich peasants, individual merchants and speculators operating near the rural villages did not stop exploiting the peasants through usury, into the bargain. In those days the usurers exploited them overtly or covertly, taking advantage of the post-liberation chaotic situation. The methods of extortion were varied. For instance, in spring or summer— the hard time for the peasants because all the grains of previous year ran out—the usurers lent them rice and got it back in autumn far more than lent out, by availing themselves of the wide margin of its prices in the two seasons. And they lent out draught animals and farm implements as well as seed grains, fertilizers and, in return, received much rice and money.

Such being the case, the peasants who got land had to receive a stable supply of seed grains, food grains, fertilizers and farm implements beside draught animals in order not to leave the land lie idle. They needed a proper banking system in the rural communities under which they could be financed for farming and living.

The state, however, was then not in a position to finance the peasants right away, because in the post-liberation days everything was in short supply, though there was much work to do, and particularly because the Japanese imperialists had taken to flight, leaving empty coffers behind them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the post-liberation situation and, on this basis, took a series of measures to solve the rural question by the efforts of the Korean people. One of them was a unique policy of setting up the peasants' banks. Being the cooperative credit organ in peasant hands, the organ's capital was composed of state funds owned by the whole people and funds pooled by peasants. It was an entirely new type of the rural banking system no one had ever introduced.

As regards the need to organize the peasants' banks and their organizational principles, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We are now enforcing the agrarian reform. Its completion will make all tillers the masters of land. Then, we will be confronted with the important task of helping them in every way to farm well. The fulfilment of this task will be of very great significance in consolidating and carrying forward the success scored in the agrarian reform. Those who are to get land are poor peasants and farm hands. We should open up a proper way for them, who had long been subjected to exploitation and pinched with poverty, to get the funds for successful farming. This alone will free the peasants from exploitation by usurers.

"It is advisable to establish banks whose principal job is to perform the function of loaning funds to the peasants. They should be induced to make investments in the peasants' banks so that they can become their own cooperative credit organ. We took over the financial cooperatives the Japanese imperialists had organized to plunder the rural villages of our country in the past. The properties of these cooperatives, too, should be used as an asset in organizing the peasants' banks."

The great leader's policy of instituting the peasants' cooperative credit organ was a policy derived from his idea of establishing banks—thrashed out in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—and his experience gained in forming the credit associations in the guerrilla bases; it was a policy which was developed in line with the new requirements of the development of our agriculture after liberation. As a revolutionary and original policy, it was the firm financial guarantee that the peasant and agricultural questions would be correctly solved prior to the establishment of a socialist system. It was the only correct policy that rendered it possible to meet the demand of the peasants for funds timely and satisfactorily by pooling their own potentialities under the circumstances where the country was in a financial difficulty.

It was also a scientific and revolutionary policy, conceived to cultivate a collective spirit among the peasants through their extensive involvement in the management of cooperative credit organ and promote the future movement for the socialist transformation of agriculture.

After setting forth the policy of establishing a new banking system in the rural communities in conformity with the specific conditions of our country, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out the "Law on Establishment of the North Korean Peasants' Bank", which specified its organizational principles and ways and means of their solution.

The primary function of the peasants' banks was to loan farming funds to the peasants. They assumed a form of joint-stock company. Their basic funds consisted of shares, each with the par value of 100 *won*. All the peasants in north Korea were encouraged to invest money in accordance with their capabilities, and even factory and office workers, and individual traders and manufacturers were allowed to hold shares.

Steps were taken to transfer all the buildings, furniture and other properties of the financial cooperatives of various levels in north Korea to the peasants' banks. In order to increase lendable funds an extensive movement was launched to encourage savings.

The peasants' banks were organized on the principle of democratic centralism, with their head office in the capital city, and their branch offices or sub-branches in all the provinces, cities, counties and some of sub-counties. Each office had appropriate sections.

The investor received a certificate as evidence of his ownership of a part of the bank. Stockholders had the right to get dividends, to elect or be elected as their representatives, to hear the report of the work of the bank and put forth opinions on its improvement. At the same time, they were charged with a series of duties such as assuming, within the limits of their investment, the responsibility for the loss the bank may suffer, protecting its properties and taking part in its work with enthusiasm.

The offices of various levels of the bank had a series of non-permanent bodies made up of the shareholders' representatives with two years as their tenure. Its sub-branch in *ri* had a group of shareholders' representatives, its branch had the representative conference and its head office had the general shareholders' assembly plus the central auditing commission. These bodies were to help the peasants' banks to successfully carry out their work without deviation and in conformity with the character and mission as a co-operative credit organ on the principle of democratic centralism. The highest executive body of the peasants' bank was a board of directors, with three years as their term of office. The director of the peasants' bank was concurrently its chairman.

The basic duty of these bodies consisting of the shareholders' representatives was to help the peasants' banks in their business activities—recommendation for the peasants' application for loan, stock collection and savings.

In actively drawing the broad segment of shareholders and their representatives into the management of the bank, these bodies pursued the aim to help it meet the demand of the peasant masses immediately and properly and lay its material and technical foundations. Another aim was to contribute to preventing the deviations in the business activities of the bank and promptly remedying the shortcomings revealed in its work. This enabled the peasants' bank to steadily improve its work in line with its original mission.

Balance sheet was drawn up on a yearly basis. Fifty per cent of profits were paid out to the investors in the form of cash dividends, forty-five per cent retained in the business to help finance its growth and five per cent placed at the disposal of the chairman of the board of directors (This fund was used for cultural and educational work and premium to be awarded to model peasants).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the specific ways and means of establishing the peasants' banks and gave wise guidance in putting them into practice.

He began his guidance in drawing the broad section of the peasant masses into the work of organizing the banks. There followed measures to staff the banks with excellent workers selected from the centre and localities and provide them with all the conditions for opening their business on a nation-wide scale at an early date.

The work of setting up the peasants' banks was brought to successful conclusion in only a month. The credit for this was due to the great leader's unique policy and his well-advised guidance, unqualified support and participation of all the peasants.

The investors covered 93 per cent of all the peasants in north Korea. Their basic funds were bigger than planned. The peasants' shares accounted for 77.6 per cent of the total funds. On May 1, 1946 head office and 227 branch offices of the peasants' bank started their business at one and the same time.

The peasants' bank was a kind of the independent national bank. Its establishment meant that the groundwork for the effective, financial guidance and support of the peasants by the Party and state of the working class was laid and the peasants came to have their own genuine cooperative credit organ for the first time in their history.

"The Non-Alignment Must Assist the Korean People So They May Achieve the Country's Reunification without Outside Interference"

Excerpts from the Speeches Made by Delegates of Many Countries, Embattled Organization and International Organization at Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries

(Continued from the previous issue)

Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, emphasized: I call upon this conference to support the stand of the DPRK on the Korean question and to denounce the acts of the south Korean "regime" instigated by the United States.

In his speech **Samora Moises Machel**, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, denounced the foreign powers that occupied south Korea and turned it into a huge military base to oppose the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Melchior Bwakira, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Burundi, pointed out:

Today the Korean people are fighting against imperialism. We are convinced that the great Korean people will smash the shameless sophistry of the imperialists: divide and rule. It is high time the imperialists withdrew from south Korea.

Korea's reunification will certainly be realized.

Charles Samba Chissoko, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Mali, said:

The independent and peaceful reunification of artificially divided Korea has not yet been realized because outside forces are occupying south Korea and foreign troops are still stationed there under the UN flag.

Deep attention was paid to this urgent question at the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Algeria. Today when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a full member of our Movement, we demand strongly and resolutely the withdrawal of the foreign occupationist troops, a prerequisite to Korea's reunification, and the replacement of the present Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement.

We express full solidarity with the Korean people.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Vice-Premier of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, pointed out that south Korea which is egged on to oppose the DPRK by the US imperialists who are objecting to Korean people's reunification cause has become a great military "bulwark".

In his speech, **Aboud Jumbe Muini**, First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, voiced firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country and stressed that the Non-Aligned Movement should support the DPRK's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Guyana Cooperative Republic, emphasized:

We assert that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from south Korea and the question of Korea's reunification solved by the Korean people themselves independently on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way without any outside interference.

Theophile Obenga, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, pointed out:

The tension in Korea continues.

The imperialists keep their troops stationed in south Korea and make impossible the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement to prevent the great Korean people from reunifying the country.

President of the Republic of Zambia **Kenneth David Kaunda** said:

Zambia supports Korea's reunification. The outside interference in the Korean peninsula constitutes an obstacle to the realization of Korea's reunification. Therefore, Zambia demands the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops.

Foreign Minister **Mahgoub Makawi** of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan noted in his address that the situation in Korea poses a threat to peace and stated that for Korea's reunification the foreign troops must get out of south Korea.

Foreign Minister **Jean Bemananjara** of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar pointed out:

Madagascar supports the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and demands the unconditional withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

The Non-Alignment must assist the Korean people so they may achieve the country's reunification without outside interference.

Francisco Mendes, Chairman of the Council of Commissioners of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, expressed apprehensions about the continued artificial split of Korea and said:

The efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification are confronted with an obstacle. We support the DPRK's stand on national reunification.

Deputy President of the Somali Democratic Republic **Ismail Ali Abukar** stressed:

The Government and the people of the Somali Democratic Republic support the demands for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and the right of the Korean people to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We confidently look forward to the day when the great people of Korea will have achieved their national aspiration.

Supporting the Korean people's cause of reunification, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Togo **Ayi Hunlede** remarked:

The peaceful reunification of Korea is obstructed by the unpardonable interference of outside forces.

The principle of the people's right to self-determination should be applied to the Korean people, too, because they have the right to express their will freely for their future.

Miguel Trovoada, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, pointed out:

The reunification proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are reasonable. They conform with the interests of peace.

We support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its proposals for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Nguema Esono Nchama, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, had this to say:

Peace in Korea is threatened.

The military occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists runs counter to the UN Charter and the principle of Non-Alignment and is a violation of the right to self-determination.

We support the policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunifying the country in a peaceful way without outside interference on the basis of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

Michael Alladaye, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, observed:

We positively support the struggle of the DPRK Government and the Korean people to reunify the country.

Owing to the US imperialists' colonial policy toward south Korea the situation in the Far East is becoming tense. After their defeat in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos the US imperialists introduced into south Korea lots of planes and other war means under the pretext of the "threat of invasion from the north".

It is alleged that there is the "threat of invasion from the north", but in fact, there exists the "threat of invasion from the south". The US imperialists offer enormous military aid to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is anti-popular and has all characters of an aggressor. Pak Jung Hi is bound to meet the same end as that of Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek.

This is a truth of history.

Touching upon the reunification problem of Korea, President **Agostinho Neto** of the People's Republic of Angola stressed that the Korean question arose because the United States stationed its troops in south Korea and so the US must pull out its troops at once.

Pointing out that the Korean people are waging their struggle under the difficult conditions of the territorial division, **Farouk Kaddumi**, Director of the Political Bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said with emphasis that the non-aligned countries should support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Saying that the reunification question of Korea must be solved by the Korean people themselves by peaceful means and without foreign interference, **Lansana Beavogui**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Guinea, strongly demanded that the United States withdraw its troops from south Korea.

President **Souphanouvong** of the Lao People's Democratic Republic underscored Laotian support to the struggle of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to drive the US troops out of south Korea and reunify the country independently and on a democratic basis, without interference of the foreign forces.

Joseph Cassar, Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Malta, expressed support for the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country peacefully, free from foreign interference.

Youssef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, emphasized that AAPSO will consistently support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Political Declaration

Adopted at Fifth Non-Aligned Summit Conference

The Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries which was held in Colombo adopted a Political Declaration on August 19, according to a report.

The Political Declaration said:

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, was convened under the circumstances characterized by the mounting struggle of the world people for political independence, economic self-sustenance, peace, progress, national self-determination, justice, equality and for the establishment of international political and economic systems based on the principle of peaceful coexistence among the world people and nations.

The Conference considered that the Fourth Summit Conference marked an important turning point in strengthening unity and solidarity and developing the Non-Aligned Movement in the efforts for ensuring world peace and security by giving a new inspiration to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and all manner of domination by outside forces.

The Political Declaration pointed out that the Non-Aligned Movement has emerged as an independent political force with the result that the world balance of forces has been radically changed and the non-aligned policy has become a powerful and mighty force for establishing new and equitable political and economic systems of relations in the solution of major international issues and that the participation of the non-aligned countries has become an indispensable factor in the settlement of the majority of international issues.

The Declaration stressed that the non-aligned countries should strengthen solidarity and cooperation.

Referring to the issue of Korea, it stressed:

The Conference expressed deep concern over the grave situation in Korea created by the imperialists, a situation in which a war may break out at any moment. The Conference strongly demanded that the imperialists immediately stop their manoeuvres to provoke war and remove nuclear weapons, military installations and all other means of war introduced by them from south Korea.

The Conference called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, for the closure of foreign military bases, for the termination of the "United Nations Command" and for the replacement of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement by a durable peace agreement.

The Conference supported the struggle of the people in the north and the south of Korea to reunify their country peacefully and without outside interference on the basis of the three principles of national reunification stipulated in the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972.

The Declaration hailed the independence of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Comoros and Seycheiles and the victories won by the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples.

It denounced the racist cliques of South Africa and Rhodesia and expressed solidarity with the just struggles of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

It called upon all countries to give allout support and military, moral and material assistance to the Arab states and the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in the struggle to end the Israeli aggression.

It demanded the dismantling of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean.

The Declaration continued:

The non-aligned commitment to the principle of the true independence of states means that the non-aligned are opposed to any form of interference in the internal affairs of states.

The non-aligned countries should act more resolutely against threats of foreign pressure and domination, subversion and interference in their internal affairs.

The Conference resolutely rejected any attempts to justify foreign interference under any pretext whatsoever from any source.

The non-aligned, along with other developing nations, should strive vigorously for the establishment of the new international economic order which would end the exploitation of the weak and poor by the powerful and rich.

The non-aligned pledged themselves to make every effort in association with other developing countries, to strive for international co-operation in the establishment of the new international economic order.

Noting that non-aligned countries have been able to play a greater role in the UN decision-making process, the Declaration emphasized that the joint activities of non-aligned countries constitute an essential requirement for their successful participation in world affairs as well as for promoting their mutual cooperation.

The Conference draws attention to the fact that imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have entered their last stage.

Imperialism, however, attempts to invent a new method for the domination and exploitation of the people.

The Conference considers that new tactics of imperialism must be countered with the efforts for strengthening the newly-obtained independence and concerted action taken in this direction.

The Declaration called once again for further strengthening solidarity among non-aligned countries and taking more effective action against imperialism and old and new colonialism.

Economic Declaration

Adopted at Fifth Non-Aligned Summit Conference

The Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo adopted an Economic Declaration on August 19, according to a report.

The Economic Declaration said:

The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries consider the economic issues to be the most acute problem in international relations today, and overcoming resistance to the struggle for a new economic order the primary task of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries noted the successes of developing countries in mobilizing their natural resources as an effective weapon to defend their national security and sovereignty, and in promoting their collective struggle against all forms of aggression and occupation, racial discrimination, alien domination, apartheid, Zionism and colonialism which are the greatest threat to peace and security. This has been amply demonstrated by the triumphs of this struggle in Africa, the Middle East and Asia and in the effective measures taken by the oil exporting countries and other developing countries producers of raw materials to safeguard and control their natural resources.

The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries reaffirm that the solution of the economic problems of developing countries requires the establishment of a new, universal and equitable monetary order.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries reaffirmed that the struggle for political independence cannot be dissassociated from the struggle for the attainment of economic emancipation.

It is important that the developing countries should use their sovereignty and their independence at the political level as a lever for the attainment of their sovereignty and independence at the economic level.

The allout use of economic power of the developing countries calls for intensifying individual independence and mutual cooperation among them, and strengthening their solidarity and coordinating their activities in a common front against the resistance of the imperialists in all forms and against all their attempts to sow division and to apply pressure.

The Declaration further said:

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries reclarified that they do not accept the policy and action of multinational corporations.

The non-aligned countries once more reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries to exercise full permanent sovereignty over their natural and human resources and their economic activities including possession, use and disposal of such resources and their right to nationalization. They further reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to exercise supervision, control and nationalization of transnational corporations within their national jurisdiction in accordance with their laws and regulations, as well as in conformity with their national objectives and principles. They further ratify their willingness to lend rapid, efficient and unreserved support to all other developing countries in their struggle for political and economic independence, exercising effective and concrete solidarity in the face of such economic aggression as blockade, discrimination, boycott, pressure and threats or any other form of aggression that may be adopted by imperialist countries.

The spirit of confidence and self-reliance can guarantee the establishment of a new international economic order.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries believe that it is extremely necessary at present to develop a joint action and a proper organization for fully using supplementary resources and power of developing countries which jointly contribute to collective economic development.

The principle of individual and collective self-reliance not only accords with the purpose of the international economic order, but becomes a very important factor in their struggle for strengthening solidarity of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries and achieving economic liberation.

Action Programme for Economic Cooperation

Adopted at Fifth Non-Aligned Summit Conference

The Action Programme for Economic Cooperation was adopted on August 19 at the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo, according to a report.

The Action Programme reaffirmed the belief in the concept of self-reliance and pointed out that the realization of this objective is necessary for establishing a new international economic order.

The Programme said that the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries decided to establish a developing countries' common fund for the financing of buffer stocks of raw materials and supported the integrated programme for commodities proposed by developing countries.

The non-aligned countries will take measures to expand trade among developing countries and implement a system of trade preferences among them, stressed the Programme.

The non-aligned countries will establish a central commercial information unit and exercise full sovereignty over their resources and the means of production, transport and distribution, according to the Programme.

A symposium of non-aligned and other developing countries for exchanging experiences in developing independent national industry and agriculture, strengthening independence of their national economies and realizing more effective economic cooperation among them will be convened in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at an appropriate date, stressed the Programme.

It is agreed, the Programme said, to strengthen mutual cooperation among developing countries in the monetary and financial field and convene meetings of groups of experts and representatives of finance ministries and central banks for this.

The Programme also put stress on taking joint action among non-aligned countries in the fields of industrialization, food and agriculture, fisheries, transport, telecommunications, insurance, public enterprises, health, scientific and technological cooperation and employment and human resource development and sports.

Ford-Manufactured Panmunjom Incident Is Intended to Rally the More Jingoistic Wing of the Republican Party to His Support; the Provocation Offers a Grim Reminder That So Long As the United States Continues Its Illegal and Outrageous Military Occupation of South Korea, There Will Be No Peace in the Korean Peninsula

US Newspaper "The Guardian" Edits Special Writeups Exposing the US Imperialists' Moves to Provoke Another War

The US newspaper "the Guardian" August 26 devoted three pages to special writeups exposing the US imperialists' new war provocation racket in Korea occasioned by their provocative incident at Panmunjom, according to a report from New York.

On its front page the newspaper, under the blockletter title "What Is Hidden Behind the 'Tree Cutting Incident' in Korea? The United States Tried to Start a War", carried a big photograph showing guardsmen of our side fighting against the attack of Americans on August 18 when the US imperialist aggressors provoked an incident at Panmunjom.

In the editorial column it ran a lengthy editorial.

On the whole of another page it carried special writeups woven with an article and photographs bringing the truth of the incident to light under the heading "US Not Reconciled to Defeat", the editorial said as follows:

Once again US imperialism is menacing a small Asian country.

The naked and deliberate provocation by US occupation troops at Panmunjom offers a grim reminder that so long as the United States continues its illegal and outrageous military occupation of south Korea, using its arms to keep a fascist regime in power, there will be no peace in the Korean peninsula.

It is also a reminder that the tentacles of United States imperialism reach into every continent and every corner of the earth and that the struggle to defeat this system is rightly the principle concern of the overwhelming majority of the world's oppressed peoples and nations.

US imperialism has suffered defeat after defeat in East Asia.

Then there was the United States aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1950, an intervention engineered under the guise of a spurious "United Nations mandate." But it was on the Korean peninsula that United States troops suffered their very first military defeat ever when the men and women of the DPRK, repulsed Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion of the north.

And then, just little over a year ago, the peoples of Indochina completed their decades-long struggle against French colonialism and United States imperialism—bringing to a successful conclusion one of the most stirring sagas of our era.

But as the recent United States provocation in Korea demonstrates, Washington is hardly reconciled to defeat. Despite the jingoistic nonsense emanating from the nation's media, the facts about the incident at the Korean truce line are beginning to emerge—and they tell a far different story. It is all too reminiscent of the "Mayaguez incident" last year in which scores of Cambodians and Americans were needlessly killed because of United States recklessness and the Ford Administration's desire to make a show of military force in the wake of its Viet Nam debacle.

Both the United States and its client regime in Seoul must bear full responsibility for the incident at Panmunjom and the ensuing loss of life there.

By unilaterally attempting to chop down a tree in the jointly administered armistice zone—violating arrangements that prevail at this "border"—the United States left DPRK troops no choice but to defend their legitimate rights in the area.

The reason is not hard to find. Ever since the military defeat in Indochina, United States military strategists have made no secrecy of their concern with restoring their "credibility" in the other areas of the world. Secretary of State Kissinger and the Pentagon have never abandoned their "domino theory" of United States strategic interests. This is the reasons why the DPRK has been sounding extensive warnings in recent months over the possibility of new provocations in Korea.

There is also another factor. A number of observers have already pointed out that the confrontation in the armistice zone was especially "convenient" for the fascist Pak Jung Hi regime in the south. It occurred at very moment when international attention was once again focusing on the gross violations of human rights in the south. The Pak regime has deliberately manufactured provocations in the past in an effort to divert attention from its crimes and from the fact that it had no popular base among the people in the south.

South Korea, an East Asian "outpost" of United States imperialism, is not only the menace to all the peoples of Asia; it is most likely an area for yet another imperialist adventure with all of the grave consequences that ensued from both the Korean war and the Viet Nam war.

So long as the United States maintains its troops and nuclear weapons in south Korea, the Korean peninsula will remain a tinderbox threatening to touch off one more war that could reach far wider dimension. Here is a task for the American people to address both in their own self-interests and in the cause of international solidarity. Washington must be forced to end its occupation of south Korea, dismantle its weapons of nuclear destruction and allow the Korean people to settle their own affairs by themselves.

An article illustrated with a photograph showing our side at a meeting of the Armistice Commission holding out as material evidence an axe taken from the enemy, said:

United States readies for war—over a tree.

The United States almost provoked another war in Korea last week.

Culminating months of escalating tension along the truce line separating the DPRK from the United States controlled south Korea, Washington mobilized a heavily armed air and naval armada in order to cut down a tree in the demilitarized zone.

The DPRK bitterly accused the US of its belligerence and expressed her readiness to defend herself, while showing great self-restraint.

The paper continued:

South Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi took advantage of the situation to demand in a "speech" that it was time to use "a stick" against the north—that is, to carry out a military attack, which seemed possible at the time. Pak, experiencing extreme difficulty in retaining control over increasing opposition at home despite having a great repressive powers at his disposal, is thought to entertain visions of recreating the Korean war in order to remain in power.

After explaining the truth of the US imperialist aggressors' provocation at Panmunjom on August 18, the paper pointed out:

As soon as the confrontation took place Washington decided on making a huge show of force instead of attempting to reach some understanding about the matter, even though the Ford Administration well knows that the DPRK is not the kind of country to be intimidated by the US threats and that any US aggression would be replied in kind.

The question is, why, then, did Washington in the first place provoke an incident that could have been avoided, then use it as a pretext to virtually start a war, ignoring the most reasonable reply from the DPRK?

One explanation is that it is intended to help Ford win the presidential nomination and to rally the more jingoistic wing of the Republican Party to his support. The first attempt to provoke an incident at the tree occurred before the nomination was sewn up. The second tree cutting party set out at the same time the Republican Convention was scheduled to cast its ballots in Kansas City.

Apparently Ford is also looking for votes from outside the ranks of the Republican Party. So skillfully did the Administration distort the events that neither the press nor his democratic opponent saw anything to criticize in the contrived crisis over a tree that brought the US to the brink of war.

On August 18 Secretary of State Kissinger convened two meetings of the "Washington special action group" (WASAG), an informal arm of the national security council. The second meeting was held early in the morning of August 19. At the "WASAG" meetings it was decided to place US forces on special alert and to send US fighter bombers to Korea, a squadron of F-4s from Okinawa and a squadron of F-111s from Idaho. These decisions were made even though CIA Director George Bush stated at both meetings that "there was no evidence of any north Korean military moves toward the south Korean borders", the "New York Times" reported.

Further United States military actions were orchestrated by Ford and Kissinger in Kansas City. The two met there for fortyfive minutes and discussed the strategy to be followed in Korea. They decided the US would cut down the tree at Panmunjom at any cost. To bolster US forces further, Ford and Kissinger decided to send to Korean waters the US "Midway," a carrier with at least 75 aircraft. The "Midway" was escorted by four frigates equipped with guided missiles.

Appearing August 20 on NBC's morning show, Kissinger stated the US had sent "certain reinforcements" to south Korea "in order to discourage any attempts by the north Korean to escalate". Kissinger also asserted that US actions would be "guided by the north Korean response to our demands for explanations and reparations." Later the State Department made clear that Kissinger meant to say "amende" not "reparations," but did not explain what it meant by amende.

Escalation was, meanwhile, taking place entirely on the US side.

Only after the US placed its forces on "alert," had issued false statements about the events of August 18 and made belligerent statements attacking the DPRK, did President Kim Il Sung issued an order placing the Korean People's Army in a status of combat readiness.

Also on August 20, the US issued a warning to DPRK that the US would "retaliate" and on August 21 the tree was felled by the US, which mobilized several hundred troops for the operation. The troops were protected by three "B-52s," 26 helicopter gunships and an unspecified number of "F-4s" and "F-111s," all circling overhead, ready to carry out a massive attack against the DPRK. Pyongyang instead made an analysis of the US provocation.

When the Commission met on August 25, the DPRK proposed that troops of the two sides be physically separated to avoid incident. This would mean that security troops would stay on their respective side of the demarcation line in Panmunjom. There had been no US response to this proposal at press time.

Some 42,000 US troops remain in south Korea armed with nuclear weapons protecting an unpopular dictatorial regime that will stop at nothing to remain in power.

As long as US remains in south Korea the question is always on the immediate agenda: What about next time?

At 381st MAC Meeting

US Side Agrees to Our Side's Proposal for Changing Guard Order in Joint Security Area at Panmunjom

The 381st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on August 28.

At the meeting Major General Han Ju Gyong, Senior Member of our side, reminded the other side of the proposal on changing the guard order in the joint security area at Panmunjom made by our side at the 380th meeting of the MAC held on August 25, that is, the proposal on separating the security personnel of the two sides in the Panmunjom conference hall area from each other with the Military Demarcation Line in between and making them perform their guard duty, acting only in their respective portions, in order to prevent clashes between them and ensure the security of the personnel of each side in that area and urged the other side to discuss the question of the detailed procedures concerning this matter at the secretaries meeting of the two sides.

The US side evaded the acceptance of the proposal of our side, coming out with unilateral assertions, instead of immediately responding to it.

But the US side was compelled to agree to our just proposal.

It was decided to refer the detailed procedures concerning the change of the guard order in the joint security area at Panmunjom to the secretaries of the two sides for discussion.

Just Step to Avoid Recurrence of Clash

A critical situation has been created in Korea in the aftermath of grave provocation by the US imperialist aggressors against our side in the joint security area in Panmunjom on August 18.

This situation called for taking a practical measure to prevent the recurrence of clash between both sides in that area.

At the 380th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our side proposed that security troops of the two sides be separated at the conference hall area in Panmunjom with the Military Demarcation Line in between and they stay on their respective side.

This proposal is a most fair and aboveboard one, because it can ensure security in the territory under the military control of either side and avoid possible incidents.

When our side urged the US side to accept this proposal at the 381st MAC meeting it was reluctant to respond to our proposal, making unilateral statements. But the logicalness of our proposal and our side's sincere efforts compelled it to agree to this proposal.

Before incident took place the military personnel of both sides would meet with each other when taking their posts and they were obliged to pass through points of the other side when entering the joint security area. Under this situation it was hard to evade incident.

Particularly in view of the situation where the US imperialist aggressor troops were frequently committing acts of provocation while violating deliberately the order of guard in the joint security area, it was inevitable that security in this zone would be threatened and incidents would take place. A clear proof of this was furnished by the August 18 incident.

Therefore, it is obvious that clashes can be avoided only when the existing order of guard is changed and both sides set up their posts in their respective portions in the conference hall area, as was proposed by our side.

This proposal of ours is a most rational proposal which will guarantee security of guard troops of the two sides and thus ensure security in the joint security area, prevent even small incidents leading to a war in this zone and which will be conducive to checking the aggravation of tension in Korea.

The result of the 381st MAC meeting patently shows our side's sincere efforts directed to guaranteeing security in the joint security area.

But incident cannot be avoided by the efforts of one side alone. Our proposal calls for joint efforts of both sides to put it into effect without delay.

We hope that our proposal intended to avoid recurrence of clash in the joint security area in Panmunjom will contribute to the maintenance and consolidation of peace not only in this zone but in the whole of Korea. **Kang Sin**

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by Mahendra Sen, Secretary of the WFTU, arrived in Pyongyang on August 17.

☆ A delegation of the Society of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Higashitani Toshio, Executive Member of the Osaka Prefectural Teachers' Union, Japan, and Director of the Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Workers' Solidarity and Exchange of Osaka Prefecture, arrived in Pyongyang on August 17 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

☆ A delegation of the Society of Japanese Youth for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Izuka Toshiyuki, Permanent Member of the Liaison Council of the said society, arrived in Pyongyang on August 17 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

☆ Vishwanath, Director of the "Interads" Company, India, and Editor-in-Chief of the "Indian Times", arrived in Pyongyang on August 20.

Solidarity and Cooperation

★ The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-India Friendship Association arranged a photo exhibition and a film show at the Chollima House of Culture on the evening of August 13 on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the independence of India.

★ An agreement on air transport was signed in Pyongyang on August 16 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia.

A Ship Detained after Illegally Intruding into the Coastal Waters of the Northern Half of the Republic

An unidentified ship sneaked into the coastal waters of our side near the spot 38°46', N. lat. and 128°16', E. long., 10 miles north of the extension of the Military Demarcation Line on the east sea and one mile from the coast of Kosong of our side at about 10:00 a.m. August 30.

This ship failed to obey when seamen of the Korean People's Army urged it to leave and ignored their request to stop and identify itself.

So the KPA seamen detained it, and investigation is under way.

BITTERLY DENOUNCE PUPPET CLIQUE'S BRUTAL SUPPRESSION AND FASCIST OUTRAGE AGAINST PERSONAGES OF VARIOUS CIRCLES IN SOUTH KOREA

☆☆

Maladroit Fascist Violence Intended to Perfect War Structure

The Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen staged on August 28 a farce called the first verdict trial of 18 democrats and religionists implicated in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and committed the thrice-cursed brutality of sentencing four persons, among them Kim Dae Jung, ex-"presidential candidate on the ticket of the New Democratic Party", and Yun Bo Son, ex-"president", to 8 years' imprisonment plus the "suspension of civil rights" of the same term and the remaining 14 figures to the prison terms of up to 5 years plus the "suspension of civil rights" of the same term.

This violence committed by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique at a time when the whole nation should unite and strive to hasten the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the greatest national desire, is a most heinous perfidy to the entire Korean people and an outright challenge to the unbiased world public opinion calling for human dignity and democracy in south Korea and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Korean people brand the suppressive outrage of the scoundrels as a gross violation of human rights and democracy and as a vicious reactionary offensive against the whole nation and trenchantly denounce this violence with towering indignation.

As pointed out in unison by the public circles at home and abroad, the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" made by the south Korean personages of various strata on March 1 was an expression of the pent-up grievances over the present suffocating situation of south Korea and an entirely justifiable declaration reflecting vividly the unanimous will and earnest desire of the oppressed and downtrodden people in south Korea.

The south Korean personages of various strata demanded democracy because the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits serving as lackeys of US imperialism cooked up a fascist "revitalized" dictatorship and turned south Korea into a hell on earth. They called for the country's peaceful reunification because the scoundrels tried to keep the country permanently divided, trampling down the aspiration of the whole nation for reunification.

This is a fully righteous deed of those who love the country and the people and treasure democracy and human rights; on all accounts they should not be a target of punishment.

Nonetheless, the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang arrested and jailed these personages on the strength of "emergency measure No. 9" and subjected them to kangaroo trial and at last perpetrated the fascist outrage of imposing heavy penalties upon them.

This substantiates that the Pak Jung Hi scamps are a pack of human butchers who punish and murder all advocates of democracy and peaceful reunification, whether they be religious men, octogenarian politicians, or housewives and that they are a band of rank traitors who are of the blackest dye.

This shows with clarity how frantically the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, isolated and repudiated within and without and faced with a serious crisis, seek to prolong their remaining days, while completely putting down all the elements opposed to their despotism and strengthening the one-man fascist dictatorship.

It is by no means accidental that the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits committed such a virulent fascist violence at a time when the US imperialists caused a prearranged provocative incident at Panmunjom and kept running riot to ignite the blasting fuse of a new war ever since.

Soon after the recent incident happened, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, in step with the US imperialists' war provocation moves, blared out that they "have to take resolute measures to bottle up the north Korean side by dint of strength". Parallel with this, they simultaneously arranged what they call "pan (neighbourhood unit) consultations" in Seoul and all other parts of south Korea for fanatic "anti-communist" campaign on the one hand and steeped themselves in fascist crackdown on the other.

Capitalizing on the moment when the attention of the public circles at home and abroad is focussed on the Panmunjom incident, the Pak Jung Hi fascist thugs highhandedly condemned those involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" to penal servitude and have feverishly intensified the suppression of their political adversaries and other people in south Korea.

All facts patently prove that the harsh punishment meted out to the democrats by the Pak Jung Hiites is a link in the whole chains of the manoeuvres to perfect war structure in south Korea.

But no matter how hard they clamp down on the people and how desperately they give themselves up to the scheme for war provocation, the Pak Jung Hi fascist ruffians cannot realize their sinister design.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...where there is oppression there will be resistance and where there is resistance there will be the revolutionary struggle of the people."

The south Korean puppet clique may put some democrats behind bars by invoking legal authority, but they can in no way break the indomitable fighting spirit of the south Korean people who strive for democratization of society and the country's independent and peaceful reunification, convinced of the justness of their cause. The scoundrels will eventually run foul of their stiffer resistance and be unable to escape the final doom.

The south Korean puppet bandits must cancel the unjust penalties inflicted on the personages of various circles and release them at once and revoke all the evil laws including the "emergency measures", discontinue the suppression of the people and resign their "power" as demanded by the people.

The US imperialists must desist from their criminal move to intensify the repression against the people and unleash another war in Korea by instigating the Pak Jung Hi clique and must get out of south Korea without delay, taking with them their aggression troops and all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

We are convinced that the progressive peoples, governments, political parties and social organizations of all countries of the world and international bodies will pungently denounce the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters for their farcical punishment of south Korean democrats and the US imperialists for their new war provocation manoeuvres and extend stronger support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people to chase the US imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Li Jip

Conviction against Kim Dae Jung and Other Personages of Various Circles—Another Evidence of Dark Fascist Rule of Pak Jung Hi "Regime"

Bitter Denunciation Comes from Broad Public Circles in Japan

The political parties, social organizations and broad sections of the people of various strata in Japan trenchantly castigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their diabolical fascist repression of those who were involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation".

Matsumoto Zenmei, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Japan Communist Party, emphasized in his statement: Conviction against Kim Dae Jung and the others involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" affords another evidence that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" is actually enforcing the dark fascist rule, and continued:

It is now obvious that the abduction of Kim Dae Jung from Japan was undertaken by the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" (KCIA) under the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime.

The Miki cabinet constructed in the wake of the Tanaka cabinet has failed to take diplomatic steps for the restoration to the status quo with regard to the Kim Dae Jung kidnap incident which constituted the undisguised violation of Japan's sovereignty. While dealing the incident at haphazard, the cabinet considers that it was brought to a "political settlement" and is now pursuing a policy of US-Japan-south Korea military unity. This is an extremely grave issue.

Our Party condemns the Pak Jung Hi "regime" for its infringement upon freedom and democracy and, at the same time, sternly calls the Miki cabinet to account for tolerating the infringement of Japan's sovereignty and the violation of human rights of Koreans and other foreigners in Japan. It demands the restoration of Kim Dae Jung to the status quo and a U-turn policy toward south Korea.

The Special Committee for Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party pointed out as follows in its statement:

The verdict on Kim Dae Jung, Yun Bo Son and others brings again the fascist nature of the Pak "regime" to the knowledge of people the world over. It is a manifestation of the last-ditch efforts of the Pak "regime" which is losing the support of the south Korean people and its ruling foundations.

It brings to light the fact that the August 18 Panmunjom incident was caused by the Pak regime-United States compact—the former trying to intensify its fascist suppression and get stronger military aid from the United States for prolongation of its remaining days and the latter aiming at freezing the Korea's split and maintaining its permanent rule.

It is, at the same time, clear that the Japanese government which has left the Kim Dae Jung incident in the vague is partly responsible for the recent verdict and a series of subsequent suppressive measures. Our Party will, in the future, too, continue to strengthen the support of and solidarity with the south Korean people in their struggle and will staunchly fight against the plot of the ruling circles of Japan and the United States to create "two Koreas".

Okimoto Yasuyuki, Director of Department of the Judicial Affairs of the Komei Party, said in his statement:

Kim Dae Jung was sentenced to 8 years' prison term at the first trial dealing with the case of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation".

The ambiguous "political settlement" effected by the Japanese government is a factor that caused a tragedy as we see today. It is in this context that we have to severely criticize the government. Its responsibility is grave.

A joint protest statement was made public by the Japan Christians' Council, Japan Christians' Corps and "Emergency Conference of Christians on Korean Affairs". It said:

The result of the trial farce staged by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" under a prearranged plan shows that they had a black-hearted intention from the start. Facts tell that punishment was meted out by those who should be really punished. History will prove this grave reality.

We will carry on a more vigorous struggle to bar the Japanese government from instigating the Pak Jung Hi "regime" any longer.

Meanwhile, a meeting and demonstration were held in Tokyo on August 28 to denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's savage fascist repression, with the participation of workers, students and people of different strata.

Wada Haruki, Director of the Secretariat of the "Japan-Korea Solidarity Liaison Conference", stated in his speech at the meeting: Words fail to describe that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "emergency decrees" are the draconic law, a man-killer law, rare in the world. He resolutely exposed and flayed their barbaric fascist suppression.

The meeting was followed by a demonstration. Demonstrators marched through the streets, holding the panels bearing the slogan "Resolutely protest against the trial on those involved in the 'declaration for democracy and national salvation'".

They marched to the embassy of the south Korean puppets in Tokyo and lodged a protest in denunciation of their diabolical suppression.

Japanese people who have thronged to the south Korean puppet "embassy" in Tokyo condemn the murderous trial staged by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

South Korean Fascist Bandits Sentence Those Involved in "the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" to Prison Terms

The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits sentenced 18 men to prison terms at the first verdict trial against these personages involved in "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" at the puppet Seoul district criminal court on August 28, according to a report from Seoul.

At the trial, the fascist hangmen sentenced four men including ex-"president" Yun Bo Son to eight years in prison plus suspension of civil rights of the same term and sentenced the remaining 14 men to prison terms up to five years plus suspension of civil rights of the same term.

This shows that the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits are scheming to harshly punish their political adversaries at any cost, defying the strong protest against and denunciation of their hideous violation of human rights and fascist repression voiced at home and abroad.

According to reports, the defense lawyers boycotted the trial and the families of the "defendants" also refused to attend it and, during the court session, those families, together with people of different strata, got together at a church in Myongdong, Seoul, and denounced the fascist crime of the puppet clique.

This unjust trial by the fascist bandits evoked fiercer indignation from broad public circles, not to speak of the "defendants".

A man sentenced to a heavy penalty expressed his resolution to continue with the court struggle, saying: "It is a verdict I foresaw. Of course, I will appeal against this decision" and a family member of an imprisoned man pungently denounced the unjust decision, saying: "It is a political trial."

Commenting on the vicious scheme of the fascist gang to impose penalties on those involved in "the declaration for democracy and national salvation", a foreign press report said: "It is the unanimous view of political observers that Pak Jung Hi is using the military tension created by the Panmunjom incident as a pretext for taking a more stiff position in dealing with the opposition groups crying for freedom."

(KCNA)

S. Korean Puppet Clique: A Pack of Fiendish Homicidal Maniacs Engrossed in Violation of Human Rights and Slaughter of People

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"The south Korean rulers are intensifying their fascist suppression of the south Korean people as never before, arresting and imprisoning at random the south Korean youths and students and conscientious intellectuals and even religious figures because they have demanded peaceful reunification, and are turning the whole of south Korea into a horrible prison."

Today the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits, the filthy cat's-paws of US imperialism, have placed all parts of south Korea on a "war footing under a state of extraordinary emergency". They are more frantic than ever in their "anti-communist" racket and new war provocation manoeuvres.

At the same time, they are randomly arresting, imprisoning and killing the south Korean revolutionists, patriots, youths, students, intellectuals and even religious and political figures who call for freedom, democracy and the country's peaceful reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist thugs fake up various cases, arrest en masse the patriotic-minded people, youths, students and democrats, imprison them and brutally punish and slaughter them under the notorious "anti-communist law", "national security law" and "emergency decrees". This is the kind of stereotyped method they employ in getting rid of all those who touch them on the raw and in eliminating the dissident force.

In repressing and killing the patriots and the progressive people of various strata they leave the human rights and human dignity out of consideration and use all kinds of the savage and vicious torture baffling human imagination.

They perpetrate such torture against individuals, in an attempt to force them to make false confession and punish or kill them on the absurd charges, as karate chop torture disabling the victims for life; whiteglow lamp torture causing deliration; viper torture maddening the victims; sexual torture subjecting women to mental humiliation; narcotic torture inducing the victims to "make statement" against their will; injection torture causing natural death some time later; and "Jinghis Khan cooking type torture"—victims being hung in midair over a slow fire.

Here are some examples.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who rigged up the fascist "revitalization system" in a bid to hamper the country's independent, peaceful reunification by all means and manufacture "two Koreas", trumped up the "case of National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" (NFYSD) with the aim of putting down the mass demonstration of the student youth against the nefarious fascist system early in April 1974. The progressive student youth and figures of various segments, more than 4,000 in all, were arrested on the charges of having been involved in that case.

In an effort to make it appear that the fabricated case was "well-founded", they put into circulation a false rumour that some "wirepullers were operating behind the scenes". Then, the charges of involvement in this case were brought against the eight men of the "People's Revolutionary Party" (PRP), who were arrested, put to all kinds of terrible torture and killed in cold blood.

According to the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai", on April 8 last year those involved in the "case of PRP" were brought before a kangaroo court—the traitorous puppet Pak Jung Hi's supreme court, where the death sentence was confirmed without the presence of any of the "defendants" and their lawyers and in only 10 minutes at that.

As a matter of fact, the puppet clique had already killed these patriots by using savage torture "in the Sodaemun Prison at five a.m. on the day when the last hearing was held for the final decision". In other words, the "defendants were all dead" when the final hearing was held.

In order to put the murder into a legal form of the execution of death sentence they staged a fraudulent trial farce. The following morning they spread a false rumour that all of them had died on scaffold. Even their bodies were not turned over to their families but cremated. This was a savage barbarity of human butchery.

Instigated by the US imperialists, the homicides are getting more and more frantic in their fascist barbarities.

They arrested Prof. Choe Jong Gil of Seoul University's Law College because he supported the progressive students in their struggle against fascism and for democracy. Then, they put him to various kinds of terrible torture—water torture, "airplane" torture, whiteglow lamp torture, etc. and, at last, killed him by throwing him out of a window of the lavatory on the seventh floor. This was followed by a demagogy that he had committed suicide.

Today they are plotting to murder Kim Ji Ha, a conscientious poet, now in custody because he had written dissident poems. Earlier, the puppet clique asked for a death sentence on the charges of his involvement in the "case of NFYSD" but had to give him a life term and, eventually, set him free though temporarily under the pressure of public opinion. But three weeks later, on March 13, he was rearrested on the charges of violation of the "anti-communist law" and was committed for trial.

A report says that the fascist hangmen "hold Kim Ji Ha incommunicado and keep some 10 adjoining cells on the right and left unoccupied in order to prevent him from communicating with other prisoners, and more than ten guards constantly keep eyes on him to persecute him. He is not allowed access to his family and lawyers nor is he permitted to take exercise, wash his face and read books".

The fascist bandits went so far as to arrest the opposition "national assemblymen" without hesitation and detain them simply because the latter went against their grains and subjected them to all manner of inhumane torture and persecution, saying: "Suppose we kill you by using torture even though you are a national assemblyman, but we report that you have died a natural death. Then, all will be over" and "it doesn't matter at all even if we shoot you dead".

All these facts undeniably prove that the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits are the infernal fascist killers, the like of whom is rare in the history for all ages.

Today many honest-minded people and progressive personages throughout the world, not to speak of the south Korean people, deeply concerned about the safety of patriotic-minded people and democrats now detained in the south Korean prisons, condemn Pak Jung Hi, a homicidal and insane dictator, for his fascist crimes. It is not without reason that strong demands for their release are increasingly voiced by these people.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang is a pack of the most vicious and cruel cutthroats. The more frantic they get in their fascist repression, the stiffer resistance of people they encounter with the passage of time. This will inevitably bring destruction upon them.

Koreans in the US and Americans demonstrate in front of the south Korean puppet "consulate" in New York, calling for the overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who crack down harder on the people

Kim Dae Jung and other personages implicated in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" are escorted to the Seoul district court by puppet Pak Jung Hi's fascist bandits

This is the kind of Pak Jung Hi-style "religious freedom". Photo: A churchman is walked away by the puppet police

Bloody repression of south Korean students by the Pak Jung Hi puppet thugs

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 chon. No. 13014-694208